(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2385.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11.

ACCORDING to the last intelligence from Egypt, there were still in that country 7000 English troops, including the corps from India; they will be distributed in Alexandria, Damietta, Rosetta and Ghize. The beys have united in the last place, under the protection of the English general; the differences in regard to the latter and the chiefs of the Ottoman army being not yet entirely accommodated.

Dr. Hesse, of Erfurt, who introduced the vaccine inoculation into Turkey, has performed the operation with success on the child of a person in the seraglio, in whose fate the grand seignior takes the liveliest interest.

BASLE, February 16.

The last week the French took possession of the public treasuries of the Frickthal, ordered the Austrian authorities, which existed there, to cease their functions, and established a provisional government.

PARIS, February 28.

Count de Dietz, hereditary prince of Nassau, and son of the ci-devant stadtholder, was presented on the 25th to the first consul, who gave orders that he should be treated with the respect due to the brother-in-law and cousin-german of the king of Prussia. The first consul made known to him, at his first audience, the satisfaction he had experienced on reading the beautiful letter of his father, tending to procure tranquillity to his country, and informed him that circumstances would soon occur when France would be able to give him real testimonies of it.

HAGUE, March 1.

Our minister at the congress of Amiens has made the most pressing representations to the French ambassador, for the reshutting of the Scheldt, in order to sustain the drooping commerce of this country; or if this should be found impossible, that then, for preventing its total ruin, it might be made a law, that the trading towns of Brabant and Flanders be rendered subject to an impost of three fourths on the transit or conveyance of their merchandise, and those of this republic to one fourth: offering, at the same time, to put Middleburg on a footing with Dunkirk, and thus one fourth higher. By this means he proposed the throwing obstacles in the way of the English merchants at Brabant, and to deprive them there of advantages which might be found here, and thus to procure the French a considerable gain to the prejudice of the English.

Our minister has also proposed in the congress, the abrogation of the famous act of navigation passed by Cromwell, an act which gave a mortal stab to the commerce of this country; and, at the conclusion of the peace, to form an entire new commercial treaty with Great-Britain. Those two points, in the present posture of our affairs, are of the highest importance to the republic.—How far citizen Schimmelpenninck has succeeded, or how far he is likely to succeed, time must determine—for as yet we are ignorant of our destination and our fate.

LONDON, March 6.

On Thursday Mr. Bingham, an American gentleman, and lately a senator, was presented to the queen, by Mr. King, envoy of the United States; as was Mrs. Litton, to the king, on her return from North-America.

March 8.

We yesterday received Paris journals of the third inst. The most remarkable circumstance contained in them, is a denial, on the part of the editor of the Gazette de France, that the proclamation of Toussaint Louverture was written by him. The article is curious, and worthy of perusal.

There is also a very interesting account of the steps which have been taken to repress the order of free masonry in different parts of the empire. As the most celebrated writers have been greatly divided in opinion respecting the utility of these institutions, the article from Franckfort relating to it, will naturally be read in this country with a considerable degree of interest.

An article from Weiman, dated February 10th, represents the manœuvres of another society, once celebrated throughout all Europe for its ambition and its intrigues, to have excited considerable alarm among the people. The society (the Jesuits) has employed its millionaries to revive among the most superstitious devotees of Germany, the principles for which they had been banished from almost every country of Europe.

Switzerland continues in a state of anxiety and apprehension. It seems the determination of the people of the Forest cantons against the late innovations has communicated to the Aristocrat party; and nothing but the want of an effective power of resistance retains them in a quiet state.

This morning we received a Dutch mail. It contains no new article of intelligence. The National Syndicat was installed at the Hague the first instant. The colonels of the different corps of armed citizens in the Dutch republic, have received instructions from the council of war, to reduce these corps to the numbers limitted for the national standing army. The council of war has also, it is said, presented to the council of state an entire new plan of organisation for the armed citizens.

The Dutch mail of the 2d, arrived yesterday, but its contents have been wholly anticipated by the Paris papers.

The French mail of Tuesday, likewise arrived yesterday morning; the journals continue silent on the subject of the negotiation at Amiens. They mention a small squadron to be on the eve of sailing from Flushing, from whence the French frigate Indefatigable, with troops, had sailed for St. Domingo.

The 4th regiment of Austrian artillery raised during the war has been disbanded. Such of the officers and privates as wish to remain in the service are incorporated in the three other corps.

Letters from Semlin to the 6th ult. represent Belgrade as being still the theatre of daily sanguinary combats between the different parties—that the shops were all shut up, and that a scarcity bordering on famine, prevailed in the city.

March 9.

On Saturday an admiralty express was received by Sir T. Paisly, at Plymouth, directing the Plantagent and Conqueror, of 74 guns, which were to have been placed on the ordinary establishment of that port, to be taken into dock, and fitted for commission with all possible dispatch.

On the preceding evening orders were received from the admiralty and victualling board, to prepare with the utmost expedition stores and provisions for all the men of war of every description laying in Cawsand bay and the Sound, for four months; in the execution of these orders, a preference was directed to be given to the line of battle ships; the store-keeper and agent victualler commenced their preparations a few hours after the arrival of the orders; and it was expected that they would be carried into full effect before the end of the present week.

It is certain that about the 20th February, Joseph Buonaparte quitted Amiens, and went to Paris to consult with the chief consul respecting the negotiation. He spent a whole day at Malmaison: on the 25th he returned to Amiens. On this occasion, no doubt, the whole subject of the negotiation would be received: It is still the general opinion in London, that ministers have insisted upon bringing the negotiation to a determination one way or the other within a short limitted period, and the most active preparations are going on, if necessary, to support the determination.

March 10.

Besides the squadrons destined to reinforce our fleets on foreign stations, a channel fleet of 30 sail of the line, including 15 three-deckers, will in the course of a few days put to sea, under the command of admiral Cornwallis; and the North sea fleet, under the orders of admiral Dickson, which is now receiving supplies of seamen from Sheerness, is also expected to sail before the end of the present week. An official order has been sent to Woolwich for several thousand hammocks to be sent off directly for the equipment of those ships which had been laid up in ordinary to be refitted; and the best bower cables, which since the signing of the preliminary treaty, have been discontinued in many of our men of war, are, by order of the admiralty, to be brought again into immediate and general use.

In the house of common this day, one hundred and thirty thousand seamen were voted for the service of two months, from the 25th March to the 25th May.

Policies were yesterday opened in this city, on the ground that no treaty would be concluded; and twenty guineas were taken to pay one hundred if the negotiations at Amiens broke off. Though things are doubtless some-what critical, we are still inclined to think that there will be a treaty, and probably the steps which have been taken will accelerate its conclusion.

Letters from Franckfort in the French papers contain the outline of a treaty between France and Prussia, relative to the indemnities to Prussia and her allies in consequence of their losses on the left bank of the Rhine. It appears from this that the house of Hesse Cassel was to obtain the interest of France and Prussia in order to procure the dignity of elector for its chief. This has long been an object with that state, and this signification, if carried into effect, would tend to increase the weight of Prussia in the empire as the expence of Austria. Recent events, however, may, in some degree, have changed the details of the treaty, though its principles will be acted upon by France and Prussia in regulating the indemnities.

Some letters from Paris state, that admiral Lacrosse is recalled from the government of Guadaloupe, and that gen. Richepanse, who distinguished himself so greatly in the campaigns of Moreau, is appointed his successor.

Some noblemen in Sweden, having lately renounced their dignities, the king of Sweden has published a proclamation against this innovation, stating that every Swedish nobleman who shall for the future renounce his nobility, whether hereditary, or conferred upon himself; or a right which duly and legally belongs to the kingdom or nobility, shall not, from this hour, be considered by us or our successors as a good subject, and attached to the form of government, nor shall enjoy any of the privileges of the inhabitants of the kingdom in that quality; but such an one shall be obliged immediately to retire from the kingdom.

March 11.

A vessel which arrived at Dover from Boulogne, brought over a report which is stated to have prevailed at Amiens, that unless the definitive treaty should be signed on Friday next, at the latest, Marquis Cornwallis would return to England. Probably this rumour may be the echo of some rumours which have prevailed in England: a good deal of doubt still continued in the city yesterday on the subject.

We yesterday received Paris journals of the 6th. They are quite barren of intelligence. Our correspondent at Paris informs us, that in consequence of the late intended conspiracy, several emigrants and royalists are arrested or sent out of the country; among these he mentions, that the Abbe Sicard, the teacher of the deaf and dumb, is sent into exile. We wonder how the government could think of parting with a man who might have been rendered very useful, if, instead of teaching the deaf and dumb to speak, he could have taught those who can speak and hear, to be deaf and dumb. This would form a most tranquil and harmonious community, as deaf and dumb subjects are very desirable for some governments!

M. Sicard, it seems, was guilty of writing something to prove that the title of citizen was not applicable to Frenchmen. The duke of Montmorency Laval has been sent away, and the Abbe du Parc, lately returned from England, sent to the Hotel de la Force.

The French funds have recovered a little. They are 56f. 45c.

A letter from the Hague says, that marquis Cornwallis has demanded at Amiens in what light the loans were considered which the house of Austria had negotiated in England, and which had been mortgaged upon Belgium? It was replied that these loans would belong to that claim which is to remain at the charge of Austria.

A private letter from Hamburg states, that "the emperor Alexander has invited the courts of Vienna, Berlin, London, Madrid, Naples, Dresden, Munich, and Lisbon, to join him in his endeavours to obtain a suitable settlement for the remaining princes of the house of Bourbon."

General Murat has remitted the payment of the arrears due to the French government by the Italian republic, amounting to about two millions and a half of franks. This is stated to be a *valuable* proof of the friendship which unites that republic to France.

The Swiss senate is actively employed in discussing the alterations necessary to be made in the constitution of May, 1801.

March 12.

On Wednesday an interview took place between lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto.

It is said that lord Nelson is to have the chief command of our fleet in the West-Indies. The Medusa frigate, captain Gore, is preparing at Portsmouth to take out his lordship, who will proceed to his destination with all possible dispatch. Several more ships of the line and frigates have been ordered to be fitted out for immediate service and join the channel fleet.

The critical state of the negotiation still continues to occupy the attention of every one. Nothing further, however, has transpired on the subject. No doubt is entertained that ministers have authorised marquis Cornwallis to bring the matter to a speedy issue, so that peace or war will very soon be announced. In the mean-time the activity of preparation in all our ports is unremitted. Although matters are thus suspended, there seems to be a considerable confidence that a definitive treaty will be concluded.

The delay of the definitive treaty excites a considerable degree of alarm. The ambiguity of expression in the preliminary treaty, [illegible]

to take the blame from our miniſters; and it is hoped that though inferior arrangements may require time, both parties are too deeply engaged to their reſpective countries, to embroil them again in war, without ſome very extraordinary cauſe.

The public anxiety principally turns on the ſuppoſed connexion betwixt the negotiation at Amiens, and the armaments preparing at our ports; but the latter may be a meaſure of precaution totally unconnected with any diſputes that may ariſe among the plenipotentiaries, and may be ſatisfactorily accounted for from the French expeditions to the Weſt-Indies; yet a little more explanation, on the part of miniſters, would be very deſirable.

Three per cent. Cons. March 12, 67 5-8. falling.

PLYMOUTH, March 7.

Yeſterday the Barfleur, of 98 guns, rear-admiral Gollingwood, capt. Ommaney, and the London, of 98 guns, capt. G. Murray, were paid ſix months wages, and ſailed directly for Torbay.

The Courageux, of 74 guns, capt. Sotheby, has particular orders with reſpect to her being victualled and ſtored for five months; from which ariſes a conjecture that ſhe is deſtined moſt probably to the Eaſt-Indies.

PORTSMOUTH, March 8.

An order was this morning received by expreſs, at the dock-yard, to ſtore and fit for ſea immediately the Windſor Caſtle, of 98 guns, vice-admiral Mitchell; Princeſs Royal, of 98 guns, captain Atkins; and the Juſtice, of 80 guns, captain Sir Edmund Nagle; they are fitting with all poſſible expedition, and will moſt probably ſail on Wedneſday next.

March 9.

The greateſt activity prevails in the different departments of the dock-yard, to get the line of battle ſhips, which were ordered yeſterday, ready for ſea; ſeveral companies of ſhipwrights were immediately ſent on board of each, where they are upon double tides, and will ſleep on board until the ſhips are ready for ſea.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

By a gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the ſloop Cato, in 7 days from Bermuda, we learn, that juſt before he ſailed, the Circe frigate, with troops for the garriſon, arrived there in a ſhort paſſage from Jamaica. The news by this frigate was, that there were on the Jamaica ſtation 22 ſail of the line, 29 frigates, and a number of ſloops of war, including 4 admirals, one of whom was admiral Mitchell. They had learned at Jamaica, that the French commander in chief, at the Cape, had hung an American captain on ſuſpicion of his intention to ſupply Touſſaint with ammunition.

Our information adds, that an American ſchooner from the eaſtward, had been ſeized at Bermuda, and ſold, in conſequence of ſmuggling gin, &c. The information was lodged by one of the ſeamen, in conſequence of a diſpute between him and the captain. Through the influence of the cuſtom-houſe officer, the ſchooner which was worth 3000 dollars, was only appriſed at 600, for which ſum ſhe was bought in by the original owner.

The port of Bermuda is to be ſhut againſt neutral veſſels after the 10th of May next, agreeably to a proclamation of the governor.

The ſhip Mary, Bain, arrived here on Saturday in 35 days from Cowes. We have been favoured by a gentleman with the loan of a file of London papers brought by this veſſel, which extends to the 12th March incluſive. Though ſeven days later than our laſt European accounts, theſe papers contain no intelligence of "great pith and moment." From the articles we have ſelected (and which comprize every thing worth ſelecting) our readers will perceive that the Engliſh Channel fleet, and that for the Weſt-Indies (of which Nelſon is to have the command) have been conſiderably reinforced; and that theſe warlike diſpoſitions have occaſioned much anxiety in the minds of the people, who are apprehenſive that the negotiations at Amiens will terminate unfavourably for peace, and that hoſtilities will ſhortly recommence. It is very probable, however, and ſome of the beſt informed politicians concur in the opinion, that theſe hoſtile appearances are only a part of that ſyſtem which the policy of nations has generally adopted previous to the final adjuſtment of their diſputes, and that the preparations for war are the only prelude to a general pacification.

Our next advices from Europe will probably enable us to form a more correct judgment on theſe myſterious circumſtances.

April 27.

A correſpondent, to whom we are indebted for ſome valuable obſervations on rural economy, informs us, that "when a plumb tree is in full bloom, before the flowers turn and begin to fall off, to ſmoke them all over with ſalt hay in a morning, before the dew is exhaled, will effectually cure them from gumminеſs, and from falling off before they are ripe. It has alſo been found good for apricots, and all other fruit ſubject to like evils."

April 28.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer.

SIR,

It is equally agreeable as uſeful to publiſh, for the general information, ſuch obſervations as that in your paper of yeſterday, reſpecting the preſervation of plumbs and apricots from worm. If the following preventative againſt grubs in peach trees is thought worth a place in your paper, it will be found on experiment of great advantage to thoſe who are fond of cultivating that excellent fruit.

The grub worm is ſuppoſed to originate in the egg of a waſp, laid within the bark at the ſurface of the ground, and being hatched in the ſpring of the year, deſtroys the tree at its roots, occaſioning a copious oozing of gum in the part affected, as well as in the trunk and branches; the leaves turn yellow, and the fruit drops off almoſt as ſoon as ſet. In order to prevent this, dig away the ground clear from the bottom of the ſtock, and after picking out all the worms from under the bark, and cleaning off the gum which had been diſcharged, pay the parts and all round the bottom of the tree with a mixture of one third tar and two thirds ſoap fat or ſluſh, and leave the roots uncovered till dry, when the ground may be filled round as before. If the branches are affected, clear out the worms and pay the parts with the mixture; but, in compounding this, avoid putting more tar than one third, as it would bind the tree, and prevent its bearing.

S. A.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Extract of a letter received yeſterday by the British packet, in 42 days from Falmouth.

"We do aſſure you we never ſaw ſuch a quantity of wheat in Britain at this ſeaſon of the year, and ſales ſo miſerably dull in every market in the iſland, and prices daily falling—no wonder that it is the caſe when every other kind of grain is ſo low—oat-meal 14d. to 15d. per peck, and rather likely will be lower. The granaries are prodigiouſly crowded with grain."

Another letter dated Falmouth, March 7, contains the following: "We have as yet but an uncertain proſpect of peace—laſt night's papers contain votes of parliament for the continuance of the army eſtabliſhment for twelve months—and they are fitting out a great number of ſhips at Portſmouth and elſewhere. The mail is juſt cloſing; the captain of the packet puts up at the ſame inn and is juſt going off."

April 29.

Died, on Tueſday laſt, at Trenton, Richard Howell, Eſq; late governor of New-Jerſey.

NORFOLK, April 27.

Arrived, the brig Merchant, capt. Burroughs, 22 days from Trinidad.

Left there, the ſchooner Harmony, from James river, to ſail in a few days.

Two days before captain B. left there, orders were received by the governor to put the iſland under martial law; in conſequence the forts were immediately garriſoned and proviſioned, and every preparation was made to repel force by force. It was there hourly expected that hoſtilities would be recommenced; a fleet of 18 ſail of French and Spaniſh ſhips of war were ſaid to be cruiſing off Tobago, waiting orders to proceed to Trinidad.

BALTIMORE, May 1.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Charlotte arrived at Portſmouth from Antigua, we are informed that on the 5th February, arrived at Antigua two French frigates with troops from France, and ſupported by the Engliſh frigate Magnamene; on the 14th one of the French frigates was, by order of the free people of colour BURNT.—The Engliſh, with the other French ſhip, lay off Guadaloupe. Lord Lavington, K. B. is called home.—Gen. Fuller of the 59th regiment, is appointed in his place, and is over all the armies in the leeward iſlands.

The French *government bills*, now at market in the United States, are already at 40 per cent. diſcount. [*Boſton Centinel.*]

The ſenate has paſſed the bill for admitting the North-Weſtern territory as a ſtate into the union, with ſome amendments, which the houſe of repreſentatives have agreed to.

On Wedneſday a petition was preſented in the houſe of repreſentatives from Thos. Cooper, praying a remiſſion of his fine, impoſed under the ſedition law.

Mr. Griſwold moved to reject the prayer of the petition. Mr. Giles moved to poſtpone the conſideration of the petition till the 3d Monday in November.

On this motion a debate enſued, in which Meſſrs. Giles and Randolph ſupported, and Meſſrs. Griſwold and Bayard oppoſed the motion.

The queſtion on poſtponement was carried by a large majority.

Yeſterday Mr. Nicholſon, from the committee appointed to inquire into the application of public monies appropriated by law, &c. made a report.

This report is very long, and is accompanied by ample details, which are generaliſed into a luminous point of view.

We ſhall, as ſoon as poſſible, preſent the whole of this important document to our readers. When preſented, the contents will juſtify their moſt ſanguine expectation; and they will find that the expenditures of public money, made by the late adminiſtration, without legal appropriation, or remaining unaccounted for, are immenſe.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means reported a bill making an appropriation of 2,664,000 dollars, for carrying into effect the convention between the United States and his Britannic majeſty, which was read three times, engroſſed and paſſed. [*National Intelligencer.*]

A diſpute which lately took place in Paris between a military man and an apothecary. The ſoldier inſiſted upon ſatisfaction from his adverſary, and appointed a meeting next morning in the Bois de Boulogne. The next morning the apothecary waited upon his antagoniſt before the hour appointed, and ſaid to him with great coolneſs, 'You are a military, I am a medical man; you underſtand the uſe of the ſword and piſtol—I am only acquainted with drugs. You are the challenger, therefore I have a right to chuſe my weapon. Here are two pills; one is poiſoned the other is not. Do you chuſe one and ſwallow it, and I will ſwallow the other.' The officer laughed very heartily at this propoſition, and they ſat down to breakfaſt very good friends.

[*London paper.*]

Annapolis, May 6.

CONGRESS adjourned on Monday laſt.

Law of the Union.

An ACT to eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore paſſed on that ſubject.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in congreſs aſſembled*, That any alien being a free white perſon, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwiſe:—

Firſt, That he ſhall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before the ſupreme, ſuperior, diſtrict or circuit court of ſome one of the ſtates, or of the territorial diſtricts of the United States, or a circuit or diſtrict court of the United States, three years at leaſt, before his admiſſion, that it was bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce for ever, all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whereof ſuch alien may, at the time be a citizen or ſubject.

Secondly, That he ſhall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before ſome one of the courts aforeſaid, that he will ſupport the conſtitution of the United States, and that he doth, abſolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or ſubject; which proceedings ſhall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Thirdly, That the court admitting ſuch alien ſhall be ſatisfied that he has reſided within the United States five years at leaſt, and within the ſtate or territory where ſuch court is at the time held, one year at leaſt, and it ſhall further appear to their ſatisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the conſtitution of the U. S. and well diſpoſed to the good order and happineſs of the ſame: *Provided*, That the oath of the applicant ſhall, in no caſe, be allowed, to prove his reſidence.

Fourthly, That in caſe the alien applying to be admitted to citizenſhip, ſhall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom, or ſtate from which he come, he ſhall, in addition to the above requiſite make an expreſs renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application ſhall be made, which renunciation ſhall be recorded in the ſaid court: *Provided*, That no alien who ſhall be a native citizen, denizen or ſubject of any country, ſtate or ſovereign, with whom the United States ſhall be at war, at the time of his application, ſhall be then admitted to be a citizen of the U. States: *Provided alſo*, That any alien who was reſiding within the limits, and under the juriſdiction of the U. S. before the 29th day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, may be admitted to become a citizen, on due proof made to ſome one of the courts aforeſaid, that he has reſided two years, at leaſt, within and under the juriſdiction of the United States, and one year at leaſt, immediately preceding his application, within the ſtate or territory where ſuch court is, at the time held, and on his declaring on oath or affirmation, that he will ſupport the conſtitution of the United States, and that he doth abſolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or ſubject; and moreover on its appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that during the ſaid term of two years, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the conſtitution of the United States, and well diſpoſed to the good order and happineſs of the ſame; and where the alien, applying for admiſſion to citizenſhip, ſhall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or ſtate from which he came; on his moreover making in the court an expreſs renunciation of his title or order of nobility, before he ſhall be entitled to ſuch admiſſion: all of which proceedings, required in this proviſo to be performed in the court, ſhall be recorded by the clerk thereof: and provided alſo, that any alien who was reſiding within the limits, and under the juriſdiction of the United States at any time between the ſaid 29th day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and the 18th day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, may, within two years after the paſſing of this act, be admitted to become a citizen, without a compliance with the firſt condition above ſpecified.

SEC. 2. *Provided alſo, and be it further enacted*, That in addition to the directions aforeſaid, all free white perſons, being aliens, who may arrive in the United States after the paſſing of this act, ſhall, in

order to become citizens of the United States, make registry, and obtain certificates, in the following manner, to wit: every perſon deſirous of being naturalized ſhall, if of the age of twenty-one years, make report of himſelf; or if under the age of twenty-one years, or held in ſervice, ſhall be reported by his parent, guardian, maſter or miſtreſs, to the clerk of the diſtrict court of the diſtrict where ſuch alien or aliens ſhall arrive, or to ſome other court of record of the United States, or of either of the territorial diſtricts of the ſame, or of a particular ſtate; and ſuch report ſhall aſcertain the name, birth, place, age, nation and allegiance of each alien, together with the country whence he or ſhe migrated, and the place of his or her intended ſettlement; and it ſhall be the duty of ſuch clerk, on receiving ſuch report, to record the ſame in his office, and to grant to the perſon making ſuch report, and to each individual concerned therein, whenever he ſhall be required, a certificate under his hand and ſeal of office of ſuch report and regiſtry; and for receiving and regiſtering each report of an individual or family he ſhall receive fifty cents; and for each certificate granted purſuant to this act, to an individual or family, fifty cents; and ſuch certificate ſhall be exhibited to the court by every alien who may arrive in the United States, after the paſſing of this act, on his application to be naturalized, as evidence of the time of his arrival within the United States.

Sec. 3. *And*, whereas doubts have ariſen, whether certain courts of record in ſome of the ſtates, are included within the deſcription of diſtrict or circuit courts, *Be it further enacted*, That every court of record in any individual ſtate, having common law juriſdiction, and a ſeal and clerk or prothonotory, ſhall be conſidered as a diſtrict court within the meaning of this act; and every alien, who may have been naturalized in any ſuch court, ſhall enjoy, from and after the paſſing of the act, the ſame rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a diſtrict or circuit court of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the children of perſons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, or who, previous to the paſſing of any law on that ſubject, by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the ſaid ſtates, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of their parent's being ſo naturalized or admitted to the rights of citizenſhip, ſhall, if dwelling in the United States, be conſidered as citizens of the United States, and the children of perſons who now are, or have been citizens of the United States, ſhall, though born out of the limits and juriſdiction of the United States, be conſidered as citizens of the United States: Provided, that the right of citizenſhip ſhall not deſcend to perſons whoſe fathers have never reſided within the United States: Provided alſo, that no perſon heretofore proſcribed by any ſtate, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great-Britain, during the late war, ſhall be admitted a citizen as aforeſaid, without the conſent of the legiſlature of the ſtate in which ſuch perſon was proſcribed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts heretofore paſſed reſpecting naturalization be, and the ſame are hereby repealed.

NATHL. MACON, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
A. BURR, *Vice-preſident of the United States, and preſident of the Senate.*

Approved, April 14, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON, *Preſident of the United States.*

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO man, his wife, and five children: the four oldeſt are boys. The man is a good gardener, and the woman a good houſe wench. For terms inquire at this office. 1

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Leakin Dorsey and David Lafavour,
vs.
The heirs of George Steyer.

THE object of the bill filed in this cauſe is to obtain a decree to veſt in David Lafavour, one of the complainants, the legal title and eſtate in fee of and in two tracts of land lying in Waſhington county, one called THE WIDOW'S PURCHASE, the other called ROGUE'S HARBOUR, which George Steyer, deceaſed, by bond of conveyance, dated the firſt day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, ſold unto Leakin Dorſey, and which the ſaid Leakin Dorſey, by a bond of conveyance dated the twenty-eighth of March, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, ſold unto David Lafavour. The bill ſtates, that the ſaid George Steyer is dead, without having any heir known of and capable of inheriting his real eſtate; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks before the firſt day of June next, to the intent that the heirs of the ſaid George Steyer may have notice of the preſent application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court, in perſon, or by ſolicitor, on or before the firſt Tueſday of October next, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed. [illegible]

True copy. Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

GEORGE WELLS,
Boot and Shoe-maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed to the houſe formerly occupied by THOMAS M'NIER, in Church-ſtreet, a door below capt. Weſt's, and nearly oppoſite the City Tavern, where he caries on the above buſineſs in all its branches with neatneſs and diſpatch; he returns thanks to the public for paſt favours, and hopes to merit a continuance.

N. B. He has a quantity of ſilk umbrellas for ſale.

Annapolis, April 20, 1802. 1776

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
Of every Deſcription.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have juſt received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their ſhop, in Cornhill-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, an elegant aſſortment of ladies and gentlemen's faſhionable goods, for this and the enſuing ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of thoſe who wiſh to favour them with their cuſtom. 2

M. & B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 1802.

NOTICE, That the commiſſioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet on the ſecond Tueſday of May next, and will continue to ſit for twenty days thereafter to hear appeals and make tranſfers.

By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. C. T. A. A. C.

April 26, 1802. 2 X

I HEREBY forbid all perſons from paſſing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or guns, particularly thoſe who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Luſby. 2

W. BROGDEN.

April 22, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril. 2

On Monday the 10th day of May, if fair, if not on the firſt fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the ſubſcriber will offer at SALE,

A LARGE quantity of Indian corn, milch cows and calves, and work oxen, horſes, hogs, and farming utenſils, &c. For all ſums under twenty dollars CASH muſt be paid, for all above that ſum the purchaſer will be indulged with a credit of ſix months, on his giving bond, on intereſt, with good ſecurity. The ſale will continue till all be ſold.

JOHNSON MICHAEL O'REILLY,
Near South river ferry.

April 21, 1802. 3 X

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the firſt inſtant, a negro man called CHARLES, a ſhort black fellow, thirty-five years of age, ſtrong and active, broad ſhoulders, large face, noſe, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the ſmall-pox; his left ear is much ſmaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time laſt year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the houſe of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my ſlave; he has a quick way of ſpeaking, and a remarkable down look when ſpoken to. It is preſumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to paſs for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a paſs from, ſome free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and ſecuring him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a leſs diſtance, with reaſonable expences if delivered to Joſeph Taylor, or 2 W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next Charles county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, called GAYNE'S DITCH, ſituate, lying and being in Charles county, containing about ſeven hundred and three acres, agreeably to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, entitled, AN ACT for marking and bounding lands.

X GEORGE CHAPMAN, Jun.
JOHN CHAPMAN.

Charles county, April 5, 1802.

IN COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 1, 1802.

ORDERED, That the ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of this ſtate, be publiſhed twice in each week, for the ſpace of three months, ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Muſeum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Eaſton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Waſhington Spy.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Cl.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this ſtate, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having reſided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this ſtate above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a reſidence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, ſhall have a right of ſuffrage, and ſhall vote by ballot in the election of ſuch county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general aſſembly, electors of the ſenate, and ſheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of the ſaid conſtitution contained therein, ſhall be conſidered as a part, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid as a part, of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. 13

VACHEL STEVENS

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, near the Bath, where he continues to accommodate boarders by the year or day, as uſual. He has good ſtabling for horſes.

Annapolis, April 14, 1802. 3 X

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who ſays he was ſet free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate ſigned Nicht. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Coe liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in cuſtody, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtrait made, and has a black ſmooth ſkin; his cloathing a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, a pair of ſtriped yarn trouſers, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a pair of coarſe ſtrong ſhoes, and an old hat. His owner is requeſted to releaſe him, or he will be ſold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 23, 1802. 7

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, the following negroes, viz. SARAH, forty years of age, or upwards, a ſtout well looking black woman, dreſſed chiefly in country made cloth, ſays ſhe was ſold ſome time laſt winter by Anthony Levie, of Charles county, to Hiram Rouſſow, of North-Carolina, from whom ſhe made her eſcape ſoon after. Negro BECK, a likely active young woman, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, dreſſed chiefly in old country cloth, ſays ſhe was ſold by Richard Dent, of Prince-George's county, to Joſhua Power, who ſoon after ſold her to two men from Carolina or Georgia, whoſe names ſhe does not recollect, but thinks it was Meſſrs. Degrafinreid and Farr, from whom ſhe ran away laſt fall. MOLLY, a ſmall mulatto woman, between ſixteen and twenty years of age, ſlender made, country cloth jacket and petticoat, ſays ſhe is the property of Theophilus Tebbs, of Eſſex county, Virginia, from whom ſhe ran away in company with her huſband, about one month ago. The owners of the above ſlaves are requeſted to take them away, or they will be ſold agreeably to law for their priſon fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

April 1, 1802. 4 X

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Paſſed November Seſſion, 1801.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with foreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Loweneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia,

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has effectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every poſſible remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguſon*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz, the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm deſtroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number, when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamiltons worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of the medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since this period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of billious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

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